

The diagram illustrates a catalyst regeneration process. A central vertical reactor (10) is equipped with internal mixing elements (24, 26, 28). Methane Feed (22) and Steam (16) are introduced at the top. Oxygen or Air (44) is fed into a Regenerator (42) at the bottom, which is connected to the reactor via a Recirculated Catalyst line (40). A Hydrogen stream (30) exits from the side of the reactor. A bottom section (32) of the reactor receives Sweep Gas and produces Synthesis Gas (36) and Coked Catalyst (38). A top section (46) of the reactor receives Decoked Catalyst (18) and produces Exhaust (16).

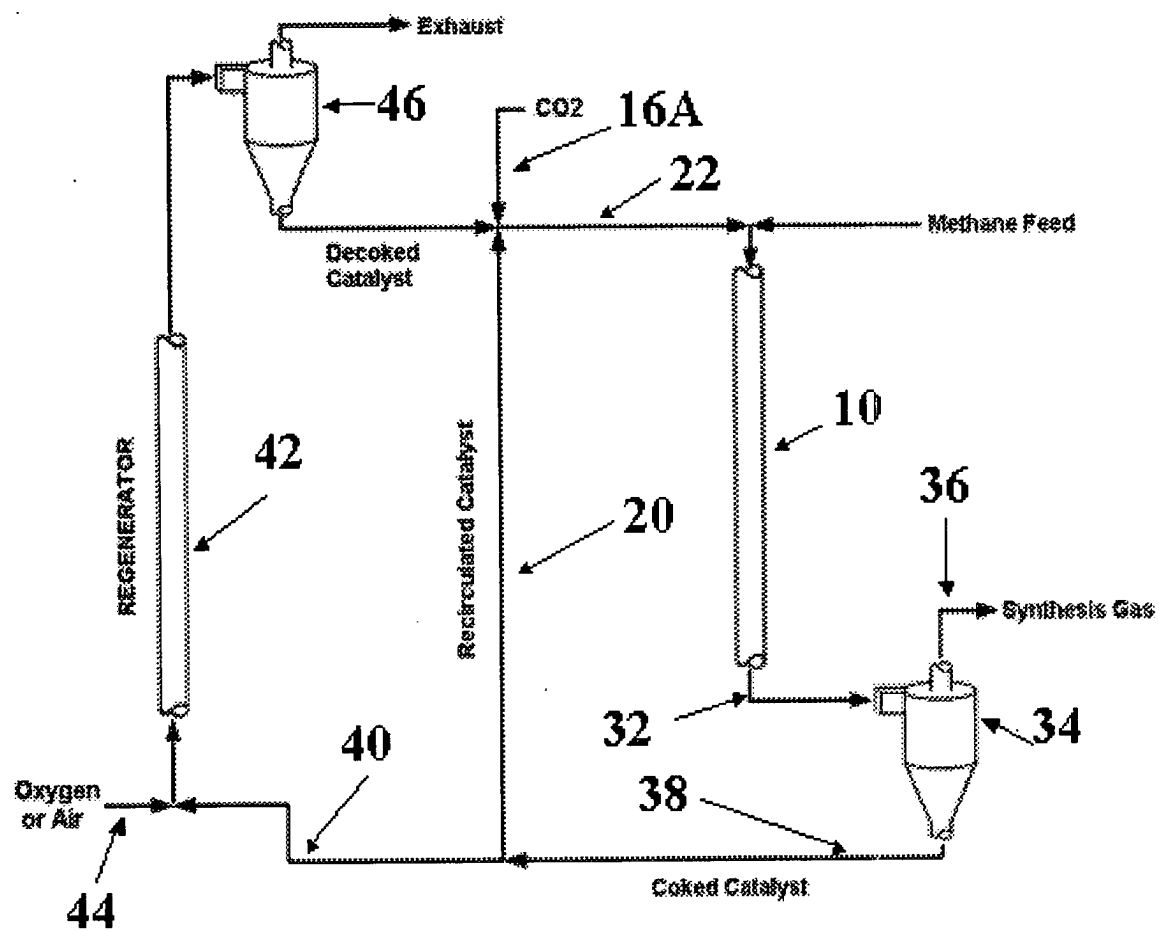


Figure 2

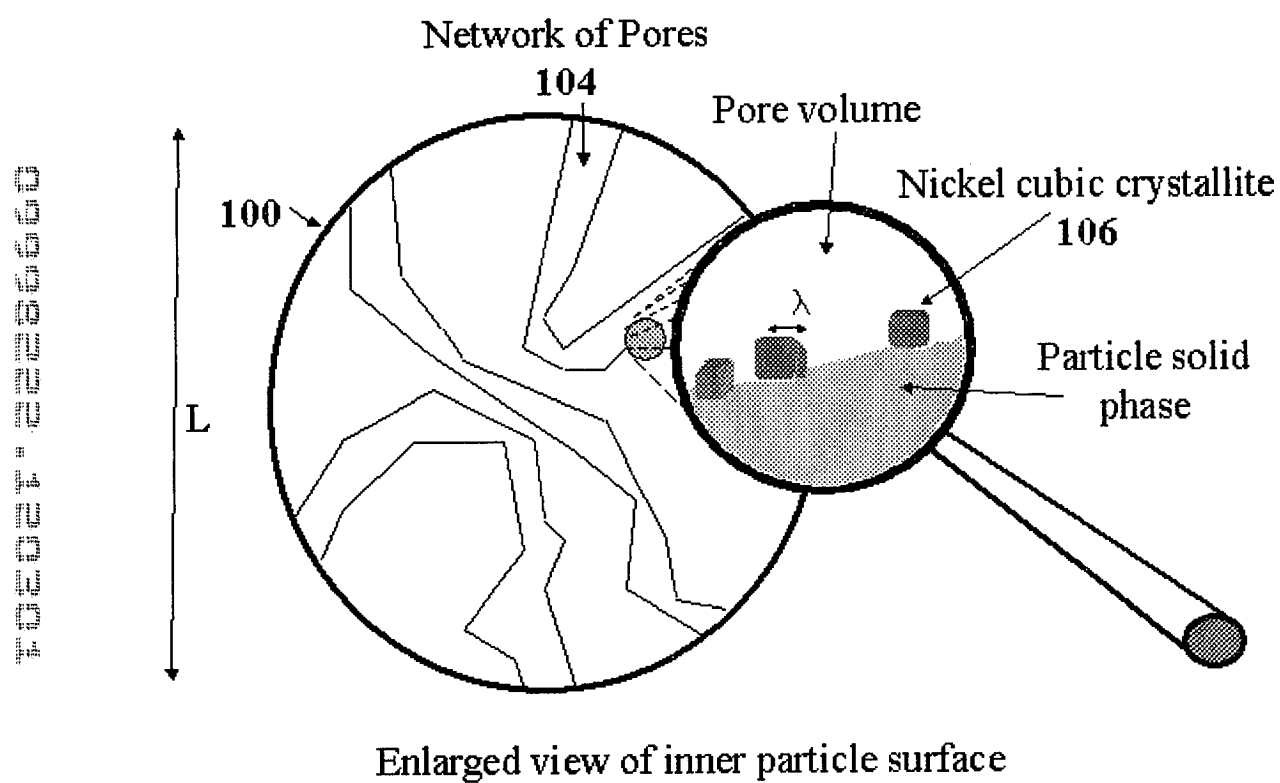


Figure 3

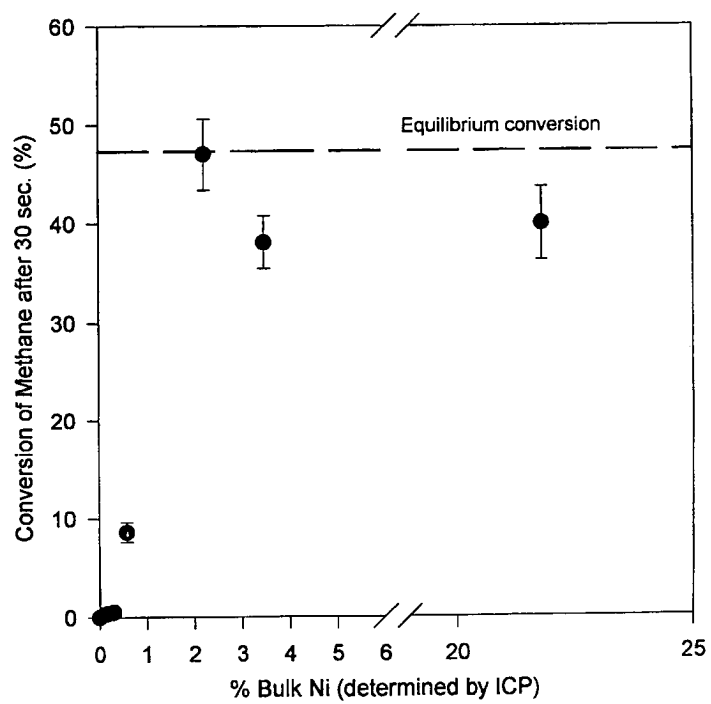
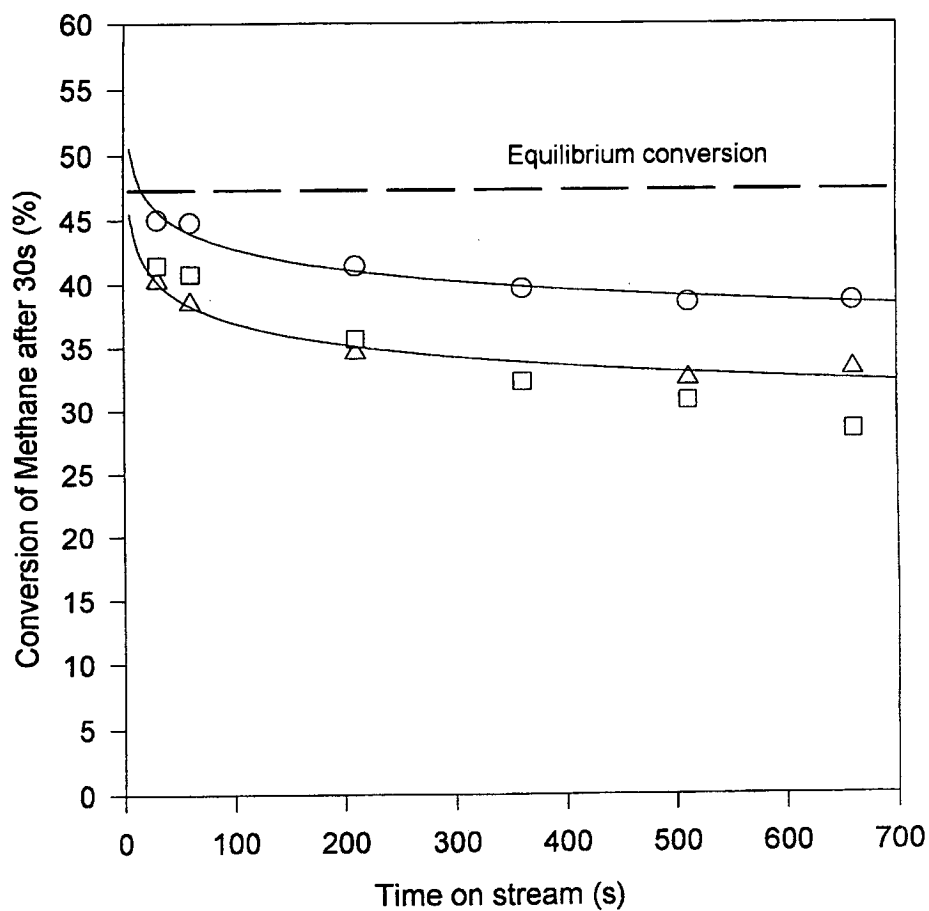


Figure 4



- Crystal size=179 Å, Dispersion=0.14 m²Ni/m²support
- Crystal size= 529 Å, Dispersion=0.058 m²Ni/m²support
- Crystal size=1929 Å, Dispersion=0.04 m²Ni/m²support

Figure 5

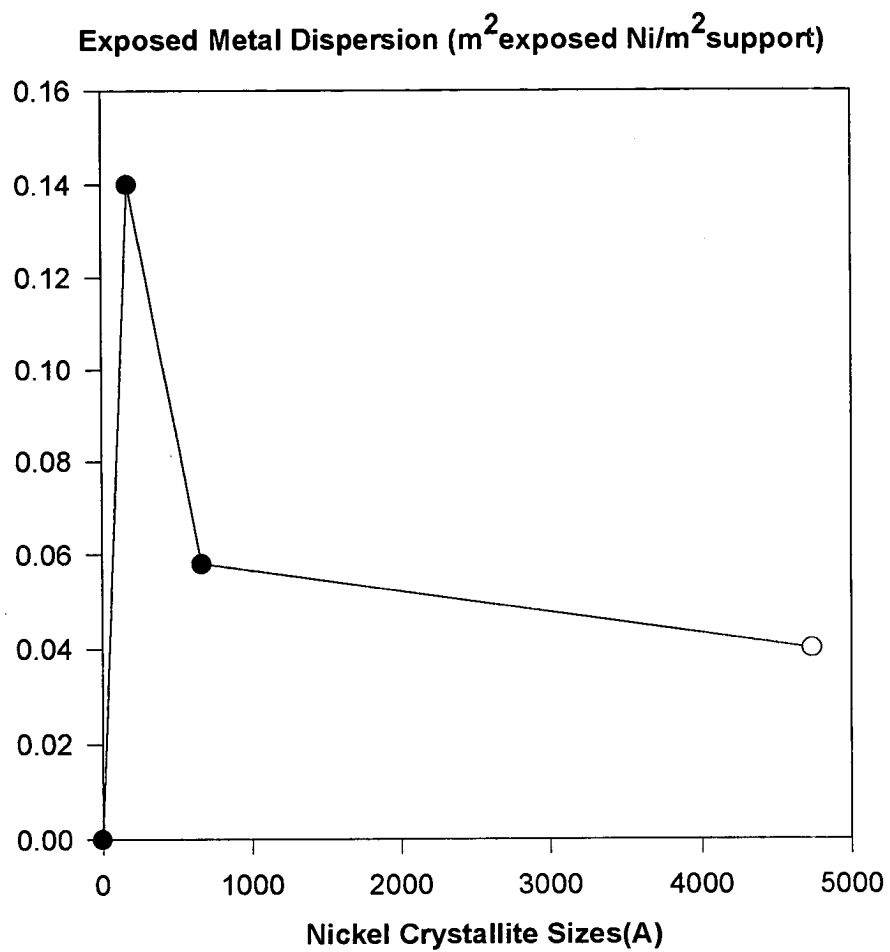


Figure 6

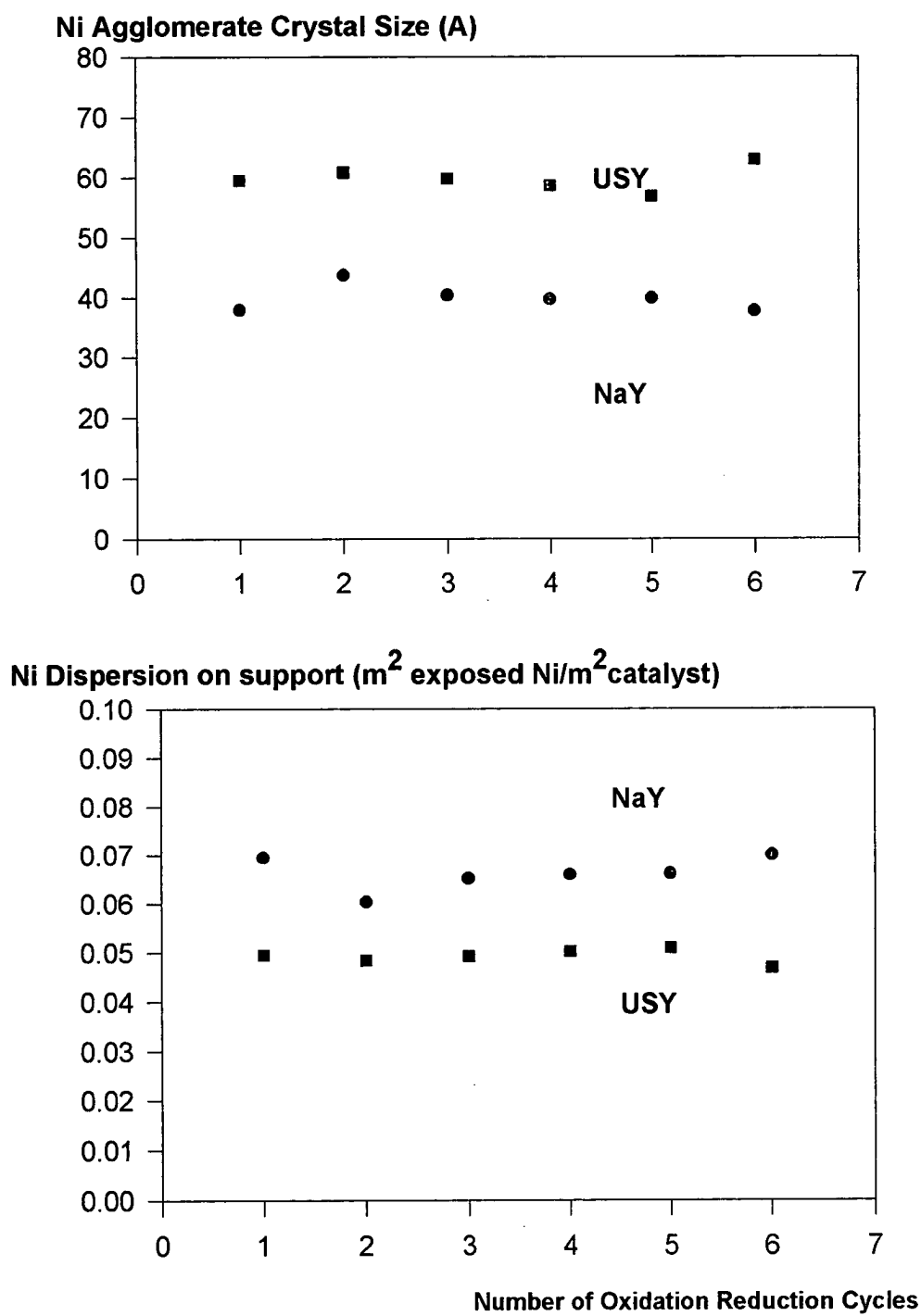
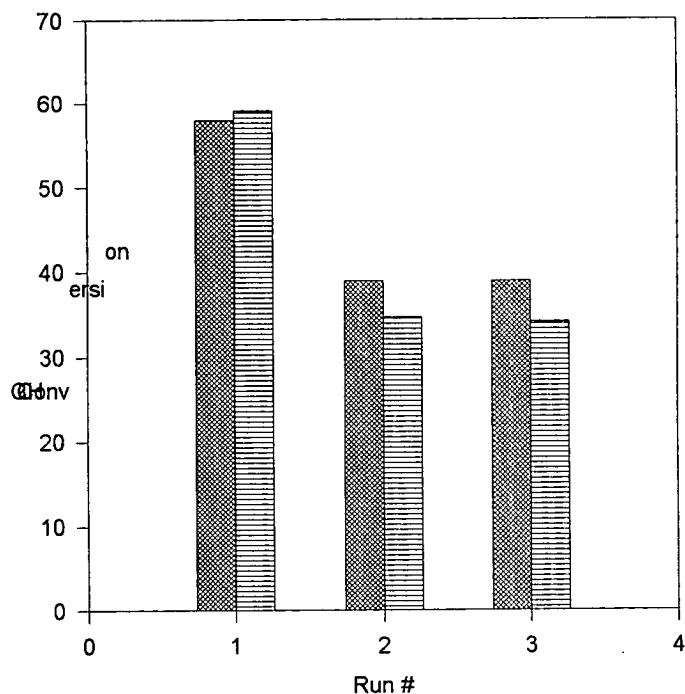


Figure 7



1 - 750°C, 60 psi, 40 sec

2 - 700°C, 95 psi, 15 sec

3 - 700°C, 92 psi, 15 sec

1. USY, Crystal size=40A, Dispersion=0.05 m²Ni/m²support; T=750 C, 60 psi, 40 s.
 2. USY, Crystal size=40A, Dispersion=0.05 m²Ni/m²support; T=750 C, 95 psi, 15s.
 3. USY, Crystal size=40A, Dispersion=0.05 m²Ni/m²support; T=750 C, 92 psi, 15s.
- Note: Dry reforming of methane using USY zeolites. The left hand side bars represent chemical equilibrium values the right hand side bars the actual methane conversion values in the riser simulator. Note that the CH₄/CO₂ ratios for all these runs are 1.

Figure 8